SOME NEW BOOKS.

Charles F. McKim.

The artist lives in his works, and be sought in the external facts of his life. What his fined, chastened and purified, what we moral force. Right intention is preex-contemporaries or posterity need to mean by "classicised," than this same listent; the only instruction needed is know about him, beyond an authentic attribution of his works, is a collec- it very seldom happens, it does not Vasari's "Lives," the earliest work of ist took even his essential motive. It is its scope in modern literature. the kind. The contempt of artists, and that to detach the subtle and elusive gorded with the enjoyment and admiration of art, is, according to modern ciser is a task for another kind of notions, obtrusively obvious in Plu-One might have expected the combination in a Roman of the Empire, and indeed one finds it there. It is a shrewd remark of Viollet le Duc about the Roman of the Empire: "He treated the whole question of art with design for surrounding the base of the a sort of good nature, if I may use the word, which is not without its nade to Charles Bulfinch, to whom there charm, and certainly has a trace of is a curious Yankee notion, exemplified grandeur in it." But Plutarch was a Greek and wrote in Greek, and, far removed as he was in date from the masters of the Periclean time, you would expect of him a more generous appreciation of the glories of Greece and the benefactors of mankind which the Periclean artists were. Decidedly you do not get it. Though you have to rely on him for such data as you have about the buildings of the Acropolis, cannot help remarking in him the "sort of good nature" which French critic attributes to the imperial Roman. This new and handvolume, Charles Follen McKim, ALPRED HOYT GRANGER (Houghton, Miffin Company), reminds us how far have got away from the Roman or Plutarchian point of view, even if we have no Periclean works to write

Rather unhappily, the present biographer has taken a view of his subject which disables him from doing ful critical justice to it, and would disable him, even if he had the necessary endowment and equipment. What one expects in a critical biography of this kind is a critical detachment of the subject, all the more that he was a member of a "firm." Artistic individuality is to this generation of readers the most interesting thing about a work of art. To detach and define it is the grateful task of the critic. But it is a work of art that it should be done by an individual. The work of McKim. Mead & White all went as the work of a firm while all three partners were living and working. There were tw strongly marked individualities in it, those of Charles F. McKim and Stanford White, not to speak of the third partner, who has kept himself out of the scope of individual critical consider ation not less by modesty than by sur-

Confining one's self to the two partners who have lost their immunity, the individuality of McKim was one and the Individuality of White was another. The individuality of the author of the Boston Public Library and of the Agricultural Building at the Chicago fair was one thing: the individuality of the author of the Madison Square Garden and of the Century Club, let us say, was another. Anybody who remembers the buildings can confidently say that. It would be delightful to have a first class Frenchman, for example, define and differentiate the two and show how McKim's classicism was innate and radical and Stanford White's superficial and ex-The partners themselves quite recognized their differences. It was at a public dinner at which "Dick" Hunt was praising McKim for the Madison Square Garden that McKim interjected "White's" and it was the only loud word that he said at that dinner. But Mr. Granger saves himself cerebral wear and tear by treating the output of the firm as one thing, and even adducing the front of the Century Club as a characteristic work of "the firm," though it is inconceivable that McKim should have designed it. As our supposititious French critic might say: "The individuality of a firm. That does not see

Still, we owe something to Mr. Granger in the way of information about the work of the architect whom Mr. Arnold Bennett calls "the incomparable Mc Of information, or rather of re minder, there are some freely picturesque and more or less Gothic cottages down on the Jersey coast, the cottage in which Garfield died being one of them, which attest his early interest in Gothic. The information is that given in a tribute here printed from Mr. R. S. Peabody of Boston, from which it appears that on his arrival in Paris, still in the time of the Second Empire. McKim found himself quite out of touch with the academic inculcations of the Beaux Arts, and still, from his New York apprenticeship, disposed to look upon the Gothic revival as a revival, as indeed it might conceivably have become, and not as a galvanism. Mr. Peabody explains by saying that McKim was already more in sympathy with Rome than with Paris, but even this is by no means explanatory of the Hellenic classicism of his later work. Even when the motive of his work was borrowed from the Romans McKim was apt to Hellenize it. His building at the Chi cago fair, distinctly the most classical of the contributions to the Court o Honor, and having no rival in this re spect but the Art Building, which Atwood reproduced from a French design was evolved from the motive of the baths of Caracalla, and induced an apquotation from Swinburne on Landor nd through the trumpet of a child of Rome Rang the pure music of the flutes of Greece

fairly be said that McKim classicised everything he touched. It was dis tinctly so with this Roman motive. It was equally so with his treatment of the central motive of the Renaissance Villa Medici, which he successively employed in the New York State building at the Chicago fair, in the Walker Art Gallery at Bowdoin and in the Morgan library, probably most successfully in HENRY CROSBY EMERY, professor the second instance, where the relation between the central arch and the wings is more harmonious and attractive than the elongation of the wings permitted rather impatient at having it suggested how much McKim, and indeed the "firm," owed to the motives borrowed from former buildings. He will not ever allow how much White's tower of the Square Garden owed to the mention, so far as we have noticed, that baths of Caracalla; not so roughly

In his ripest and best work it may

much matter whence the sensitive arttrue that the process does not result in feet of a hundred Gamaliels; the comliterature there is nothing of the flaunting of an obvious "originality" individuality of the refiner and classi- but of their intelligence.

writer than Mr. Granger. Nevertheless, after this and many other abatements, readers interested in the subject will find the book worth while. There is a rather amazing and entirely unnecessary attribution of the Washington Monument with a colonin a recent historical book, of ascribing everything that is good in the Capitol at Washington. Here it is aggravated by a full page illustration of Design for the Completion of the Washington Monument," with which Bulfinch had nothing whatever to do. He left Washington in 1829, some twenty years before the project of erecting the Washington Monument took practical shape. The design shown is that of Robert Mills, the author of the original department buildings of the Interior, the Post Office and the Treasury. In the Washington Monument he suffered the same disappointment as in the previous Bunker Hill Monument in having the decoration he had designed, and which he regarded as essential, omitted in execution. The more reason why he should not have the credit for the design itself taken away from him. It is a pity Mr. Granger did not save him-self from this blunder by consulting such an authority as Mr. Glenn Brown whose knowledge of the public architecture of Washington is unequalled.

The Ominous Activity of the College Printshops. If all the brains in the country wer

one brain and if there had been such an instrument as a cerebroseismo-graph, delicately adjusted for the accuthe first condition of individuality in rate recording of the vibratory activities of that imaginary communal organ in the last twenty or thirty years, the chart would be instructive but no startling. Suppose the diagram confined to the irreducible minimum scientific hieroglyph, two lines of history, one dotted to show the development of mere brain power, the other heavy and black, tracing the coeffi cient of brain content. There be no such chain of craggy peaks and deep diving angular valleys as thrill the soul of the statistician; no uprushing ecstacies and abrupt declines. The lotted line would run monoton level: 'the ability to think, the bar gaining brain, the seat of the faculties of self-preservation and animal ex-istence is in this era of "progress" no exercised his wiles in Eden. But the neavy line would rise with impressive evenness of ascent. Educational agenies have multiplied marvellously, from the swiftly and comprehensively distributed daily newspaper to the college People speak of it extension course. ightly, tritely, but with no quantitative appreciation whatever of the change as to quality, who shall referee beween vesterday and to-day? Excess of riches is an embarrassment; simplicity of means compels economy, and economy is efficiency. Profusion means may cause confusion of methods, and the best ends are not attained by traveller on crutches. Lincoln night have been crippled by a college course; without it Longfellow might never have found a voice. An outstanding manifestation of the

creased diffusion of intellectual opportunity, the almost universal availability of the technical apparatus of education conducted as a business, is the recent productive activity of the college press. Work is definable in two enses, as measured by the mere expenditure of energy or by the proportion of result achieved; and production may be estimated in terms of bulk or value. Without a peep into the publishers' ac count books it is impossible to tell to what extent these publications reach the people; the point is that the opportunity is presented for the non-collegiate person to enjoy, if he desires it, to a large extent the pabulum served up at the academic boarding house table. The lectures that the junior and senior doze through with confident and complacent reliance upon the syllabus some ambitious, self-supporting classmate is certain to prepare and peddle; or on which languidly or laboriously they "take notes" more or less indicative of intelligent audition: these forthgivings of professorial wisdom—so often, alas smacking more of bread and butter than of Olympian diet-are now handsomely typed and bound and launched upon the market where cap and gow do not figure even as symbols and sh skins flaunt no falsely complimentary formulæ of Latin. Colossal, superhuman the labors of the successful selfeducator from books, or even museum that appeal direct to the eye, most reeptive of the informing organs. But to-day more than ever before the college professor is addressing an extra mural audience. How large is it, we wonder, and how appreciative? Carlyle thundered his praise of books

n his own wonder book, the "Sartor." Even for the deductions, philosopfical, political systems, sermons, pamphlets, journalistic essays," he found a good word to say every one of them is "talismanic and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men. Of such is the printing of the universit; presses: not "Books," as distinguished among the "yearly new produce o leaves," Books that come "once in the two centuries or oftener." Commentarles, deductions, systems: the phrase fits, typical of their kind, these volumes that come from the Yale University enumeration of needed and quietly at Press: Politician, Party and People, by tainable reforms, as: political economy at New Haven; Pop-ular Government, Its Essence, Its Per-dure so as to reduce the cost of litigation and to speed final judgments. This is HOWARD TAFT, Kent professor of law; really one of the greatest reforms now the Power of Ideals in American History, by Ephraim D. Adams, of the Leland Stanford faculty, and Questions of law to him as a ground for electing their layers. Public Policy, addresses by Professor JENKS, A. PIATT ANDREW, EMORY R

Prof. Emery's book is almost what w Giralda at Seville. He does not even have long wanted to see, a book of yers have through their associations made "practical" politics for young men. Now the waiting room of the Pennsylvania that distinction is conferred by the lack station is, roughly speaking, only an rather than the possession of a college of the central hall of the education, it may well be that the force Caracalla; not so roughly lines of usefulness in real education run speaking as in the adaptation of the from outside into the college, not from no characterization beyond the mere Library of Ste. Genevieve in Paris to the inside out. The Yale professor does certificate of continuous identity with the Boston Public Library. One rather not hesitate to warn his hearers in the those of the highly honored and always sympathizes here with the objections of Page lectureship against the dangers of honorable President of the United

JOHNSON and WILLARD V. KING.

with by its author during the process graduate with the idea that the economic of construction, and continuously re- law of supply and demand has some mean by "classicised," than this same istent; the only instruction needed is Boston library. When this happens, as that which enables identification of the considerations apply only to those favorites of fortune who sit four years at the mon fruit of long experience is distrust

The new voter seldom needs preaching from texts of civic purity; what he does need is a straight statement of the facts of the war into which he is drafted. Sensible folk are cold to "sex drafted. Sensible folk are cold to "sex is wise counsel, but will not do when hygiene" in the schools because it is an the appetite for constructive pro-unwarranted usurpation of parental au-grammes is hard upon the people. The thority, an invasion of parental duty not justified by parental abrogation of authority and neglect of duty. The crusaders should educate the parents, not the children. The situation as to induction into practical politics, the rights and duties of citizenship, begins with similar premises but is shunted off onto a track leading to other conclusions by a new element in the diagram of forces: the proprietary interest of the state in the individual component parts of its corporate substance. The personal morals of its citizens does not begin until deficiencies are made manifest with threat or fact of danger to the public welfare; but the electoral material is properly the object of politieducation through governmental agencies because that is a state process of self-education. In the one case the nterest is self-defensive, in the other it is of self-support. The public schools ought to teach not merely the facts of civil government" but the facts of political operation back of the civic machinery, party constitution, party issues, the conduct of elections, all the rights and all the duties of the voterand all the arts of corrupt manipulators of the machinery of the polls; the nature of conventions, primaries and election boards, every factor in the regulation of the electoral franchise oys should not be left to learn political facts any more than physiologicalmoral facts from chance instructors

met at random on the streets. Since this political instruction apparently cannot be had in the public schools, the next best thing is to have it done privately in the colleges. How Prof. Emery do it? Beginning with the voter, he introduces him to 'the facts' of his business in broad bearing, then states for him the probems of party choice and allegiance or 'independence." He traces the line of influence and responsibility between the voter and his representative, between the representative and the constituency, and finally between the representative and his party. Worthy of fessor who can talk to his boys in the practical indicative instead of the potential mood, of what is as well as

I have frequently found that men who belong to the so-called laboring class have given more study and thought to these questions than many who consider them-selves much better fitted for their solution. And it is the very men who have least lived up to their obligations in this regard who denounce most vigorously the attitude of the uneducated masses and attitude of the uneducated masses and what they call the truckling of the poli-ticians to this class of the community.

What every politician knows. If the book should ever be rewritten or the lectures repeated much might be gained by condensing into a paragraph or two the warning against error and intentional misrepresentation in the public prints view of the Boss in his delightfully huroom as well as up on the bridge. Let him study the election officers' rule book. An appalling amount of ignorance as to these "practical" details is harmfully

nidden, from false shame of ignorance Render thanks for an honest word in "Indepenfavor of party allegiance! dence" blankets a multitude of sins Under pretence of lofty principle it too often demonstrates lack of principle. To remove the premium on hypocrisy Prof. Emery would have municipa and even State elections, where inde pendence is at its best, held separate from Presidential and Congressiona elections. College men overemphasiz the value of freedom and underestimat the usefulness of organization. As general distinction, independence is ef fective where matters of administration are at issue and individual executive effi ciency the prime desideratum; party ines are most imperative where continuity of policy is sought, even to the extent of justifying a vote for a some what inferior representative in the party that stands for the policy advocated But, exasperating reticulation, "regu arity" is the breath of life to the "ma chine"! Assuredly, voting is an art not a science; but investigation of "the osychology of leadership" enlighten the polling booth arbiter of fates.

Prof. Emery treats impartially bu with apparent approbation of the nev fashions in politics. His book will be serviceable to young men as an intro duction to practical politics, not quite so practical, perhaps, as it would do them most good to meet up with in lecture form before coming to grips with the reality, giving form rather than an swer to the problems of 21; and it wil suggest to the old timer the possibility of benefit to be derived from a brushin up of his ancient ideas.

Mr. Taft calls himself "an optimis but not a dreamer." and his book share with him the right to so excellent and honorable a description. "Hair trigge reformers" strain his noted and com mendable spirit of patient endurance se verely, but cannot conquer his san practice of moderation. The most effective foll to their mischievous engage ments is his calm, carefully reasoned

of The ultra reformers pay little attention of cutting out useless forms and delays i the law is not spectacular. It does no attract votes. Still the much abused law many useful recommendations of changes in procedure and are knocking at the door in procedure and are knocking at the door of Congress and Legislatures to secure their

Prof. Taft's matter and manner nee

building is but a reproduction of the guage) stand in less need of such ex- thought, faithful service, calm reason- finds satisfaction in this life, in service. translations for thirty sous the sheet, the position held by Du Ryer when in Parisian. In fact, there is no building hortation than any other discoverable ing and the self-respect that flowers . Democracy, not as Utopia but his verses for four france a hundred his best manner. Parisian. In fact, there is no building in America which bears stronger evidence of having been lovingly lived dence of having been lovingly lived. The professor believes in dignity, these are the solid qualities at the best method of steady progress, when large and forty sous when has the best manner. By the best manner are the solid qualities at the best method of steady progress, when large and forty sous when has at stations for thirty sous the sheet, this best manner. The professor believes in dignity, these are the solid qualities at the best method of steady progress, when large and forty sous when has to most important part of his work. By cincts of judicial deliberation, always permeates our national consciousness. his preferred environment, than in the Nationality is still the most powerful maeistrom of high executive office. The political sentiment in the United States, professor makes his position very plain. and in the whole world." And to-day, He does not hold that whatever is must even as a century ago, it is sensible be right, and he will not grant the re- to expect cold weather in winter and formers' plaint that nothing is but hot weather in summer, and that college what is wrong. He does not touch up students will go on dozing through lecpolitical and social evils frightfully tures so long as professors lecture of with phosphorus and show the leering commonplace things in commonplace spectres in the dark. He gives them The Page lectures, originally confined their plain English names and pre-It is just to the field of ethics in various describes without quackery. here that the line of his limitation must be drawn. "We are in trouble, let's go very slowly, be very, very circumspect

professor will seem to them a doctor who excels in diagnosis but is not creatively imaginative enough to prescribe adequately to the needs of the case Perhaps the patient needs no medicine at all. If the doctors think so, let them say so boldly, take up their medicine cases and depart. Dr. Taft sensibly inclines toward the mere suggestion of a specified regimen of careful,

normal living. Under the goad of the professiona presto change reformer the people have shown a light headed readiness to take up with this, that or the other proprietary medicine, to douse their systems with vile concoctions of no demonstrate! healing power. Absorbed in details of the volcanic political programme of "modernism," their are shut to the import of the whole movement. Blown by the winds, they do not understand the tide. Mr. Taft's is a calmly definitive statement that danger lies not so much in the change from the old republican representative system to a system of direct, democratic government as in trying to administer the new under the charter of the old. The initiative, referendum and recall, paternalism in governemnt, government ownership and socialist, socio

stitution. Take if you will the other track, but unless you plan a wreck set the signals right!

logical enterprise on the part of Gov-

ernment simply are not in the old Con-

Taking up clause by clause that magnificent preambulatory paragraph of the Constitution, the professor examines its sense—"we, the people," "more per-fect union," "to establish justice," There is perhaps a note of Cassandrine nathos in his exhortation to the constitutionalists to stand fast, and there is Cassandrine sense in the syllogistic support of his thesis that it is not a triumph of constructive politics, when inanition at the source, neglect of duty by the electorate, to seek a remedy in making the duties of electors still more onerous. II unscrupulous politicians and industrial manipulators found opwarmest esteem is the college prosystem, will they not be equally able to corrupt the new? Democratic dreams have always wrecked on the one rock, Demos, If representative government were to fail because the people were incapable of selecting proper representatives, would it be a gain to place the entire responsibility direct on the electorate? Is there not some taint of logical fallacy in shortening ballots to relieve the overtaxed intelligence of the voter of the embarrassment of selecting a great number of representatives, delegating to a few the responsibility of filling the offices? Whether you chop off the head of a condemned criminal, your own hand wielding the dis severing axe, or spring the trap that nangs him by pressing a button on the other side of a solid wall of masonry

> The Taft doctrine is too well known to need introduction. The beauty of this presentation of it is the wholeness and wholesomeness of its plan and tone, the dignity, strength and complete sincerity of its appeal to reason and good sense. However the event may prove or disprove its wisdom, it has this supreme merit in a day of confusion of voices, that it is clear strong and constant to its chosen key. Perhaps, however, this will not commend it to progressive audiences any more than the author's long and rich experience in public life can be expected to. Now that heresy is orthodox of the English stroller, the sturdy vaga open contempt, while ephemeral politicorrectness for theory and policy, Prof. Taft cannot hope for popular ecstasies in the reception of his sound and sen-

Dr. Adams is professor of history in Leland Stanford University, He no proponent of the material theory of courts, serious in his turn of thought the exalted conception of "the economic | Moliere was the son of a prosperous busi man." He believes in popular ideals ness man, he was educated at a famous is a motive force, and in the present essays endeavors to demonstrate their law or theology. Racine was always effect in our national history. Naionality he characterizes as "a faith" anti-slavery as "a crusade"; manifest lestiny as "an emotion," religion as "a ervice" and democracy as "a vision." The development of American nationdity is not an apocalyptic subject; we should think college men could hardly need elaborate exposition of the alienaon of the Colonies from England and the resolution of their chaotic interests into homogeneity and of the long opposition and final reconciliation between the ideas of State rights and centralization, the growth of the Union. Even the idea of anti-slavery as a crusade contemporary with but subordinate to the great struggle for preservation of the Union is now pretty well stand-ardized. "Manifest destiny" is juicier: of all nations and all peoples. If we could penetrate beyond the veil of recorded history and grasp the emotions of tribes and races, of whom it is known only that they existed, probably we should find that these tribes also felt themselves a people set apart for some element, like the self-satisfaction of the individual, but it has assuredly been a force in history. And, vanity of words built ingeniously into philose phies, it looks to cynic eyes mightily inventors. But the work of amending like "the economic man" dressed up procedure and cutting down cost bills and and on parade. Selfishness reprehended is but a stronger sense of commended. The "manifest that propelled the spirit of selfness territorial expansion and made us what we are was not wholly ideal and not ignoble because of its more than faint twinge of material ambition. "Mani-

> Three of the professor's ideals survive. slavery being stone dead (except perhaps when Presidents are party leaders and Congresses but tools) and manifest

fest destiny" is a prig.

broadened in scope and have been made "Questions of Public Policy" Prof. Jenks of Cornell handles with knowledge and skill the more recent problems of immigration: the characteristics and conditions, mental, moral and physical, of the newcomers; the opportunities that await them in our industrial enterprises and the qualifications with which they enter the labor market, and especially the need of regulation in their distribution. Settlement in colonies delays the process of assimilation; if they are to be received at all they must not be permitted to develop imperia in imperio. In common discussion undue emphasis is placed upon the ability to read Americanization of the immigrant; Prof. | life: Jenks gives more point to the matter by stating that illiteracy is one of the chief causes of their inefficiency. Sentimental interest in the immigrant's personal welfare is not the true touchstone for the estimation of the value of literacy

tests. Mr. Andrew's essay on "The Essential and Unessential in Currency Legis-lation" is not "killed" by the passage of the Democratic bill: it will afford the ordinary reader a foothold from which he may obtain a clearer view of the territory. As the smoke of the legisthe street may hope to get a clearer understanding of what it was all about and a base for intelligent criticism of the administration of the law. Panama Canal and the Stock Exchange, subjects of the remaining essays, are matters of perennial interest and general appeal.

If the university presses expect to cater successfully to the general reading public they must offer either fine literary essays on great human subjects, and that is not to be expected from college faculties; or technical scholarly expositions of scientific matters in the light of the newest knowl edge, and that would seem to be the fittest region for their activity; or in timate, expert discourses on public afrepresentative system suffers from fairs by those who have retired or been retired from the arena of public life, and from the seclusion of college halls desire to send forth their afterthoughts,

distillate of valuable experience. College printed books may be as use ful or as useless as the college editors care to make them, a doubtful blessing or an indubitable affliction. The public will not take them up unless they are kept on the highest plane.

Little as may be known of Shakespeare's personality we have such inormation concerning his contemporaries in the playwrights' trade as to present us a picture of the life of those who built up the art of the stage to such a structure that Shakespeare could complete it. They were dependent on noble patrons; when in favor they had their lord's retainers. When out of favor they were down to a crust, lacking the guard of the men at arms they and substituting for the eliminated matter a hardpan description of the political premises, taking the young voter boldly into headquarters, giving him a close of the other side of a sond want of masonry, and substituting for the eliminated matter a hardpan description of the political that the short ballot has no merits; Blackfriars. In either event theirs was premises, taking the young voter boldly into headquarters, giving him a close fairly stated. Beware of superficial time; they floated happy bubbles on the first floor has into the sclusion of Alsatia in that this comic element became content that this comic element became content that this comic element became content that this comic element became content that this comic element became that the short ballot has no merits; blackfriars. In either event theirs was the joy of life; they floated happy bubbles on the first floor has the first floor has the properties of the propertie always the tapster's cry, "Anon, sir." greater because the mediaval drama, the mystery and the miracle play of th monastery had reached a stage of development, distorted though we now find it to be, far beyond the wagon play and old fashioned orthodoxy is held in bond who had no rights at law. But when we look into the lives of the men cal success is the accepted measure of who created in the same century the classic drama of the stage we find a not without significance in the evolution

of dramatic art. Corneille, son of a magistrate, was himself an advocate and officer of the history, he does not bow down before stern in temper, rugged in demeanor. college and became a student either of associated with the almost Puritanical wing of the church in France, the Jansenists of Port Royal, and from their in fluence he passed to a social sphere a the court. The briefest mention, a scant score of words for each of three masters of the classical drama of France, is sufficient to set forth the immense social difference between the two shores

of the Channel. If it be argued that these were men whose position was assured, who were in secure possession of the prizes they had won, that in the record there is nothing fitly comparable with the reck less but always happy vagabondism of their English contemporaries, yet we are not without material to continue the study into more comparable situations. This we find in the life of Pierre du "The sense of destiny is an attribute Ryer, a contemporary of these men, in of all nations and all peoples. If we some respects the pioneer of those great Carnegle Institution of Washington). servlebat." Yet as we open the scanty strength and elevation of the other." memorials of the life of this great, this brilliant yet now almost wholly forgot-

dence that at the time and for that mula for classic French tragedy.

prevailing rate of wages. him but brief mention, the merest list his leaning toward the stage he had tion of mental states. 'Sceuole,' partments of business life, have been atist's work. The greatest encyclopædia in England allots him but eleven more widely useful by the change. In lines, the greatest in the United States Prof. omits all mention.

Before advancing to a fuller consideration of Prof. Lancaster's work we may well pause for a moment at a little picture of his own poverty which Du Ryer has drawn. It is certainly a corrective of a too human frailty in regarding the Alsatian life of British dramatists of the period as being so joyous as to gloze over its disreputable penury by a most injudicious marriage quality which counts and which he discloses with earnest honesty. Here is a and write English as a factor in the letter written toward the close of his the court above as it is from the law-

"Vous avez oui parler du pauvre B

Il avoit épousé une Demoiselle Angloise, qui lui donnoit des coups de bâton, quand il ne travailloit pas assez à son gré. La mienne, grace à Dieu, n'est ni Angloise, ni Demoiselle; c'est une bonne femme, qui m'aime avec une tendresse, et m'honore avec un respect incrovable. J'en reçois plus de service que je n'en tirerois de six domestiques Elle tient ma petite sale et mon alcove luisantes comme deux propres et miroirs; elle fait mon lit d'une maniere que je ne pense pas qu'il y ait de Prince qui soit mieux couché: et sur toutes choses elle ne manque jamais de me donner une bonne soupe. Je ne sçaurois The comprendre & mon tour, qu'avec si peu de finance on puisse trouver le moyer de faire si grand'chere. De sorte qu'er dépit de la Fortune, nous passons nôtre vie à nous admirer l'un et l'autre. Elle admire le genie que j'ai pour la traduction, et j'admire le genie qu'elle a pour le ménage.

Upon the stage of France Pierre du Ryer began his work lay the dominance of a fixed convention. have already mentioned the fact that beginning with the same source widely extended over Christendom France and England had reached a different development. This source was the miracle play, a religious motive which had at least the purpose of educating the poor and the lowly. England kept it on that level, the play went out into the highways and between the hedgerows to find the people. France, with the greater wealth of its monastic founda-tions, kept the play in the refectory and brought the people in that they might In one country the natural growth was toward the wagon show and the company of strollers, in the other it was toward the roomy stage and the more or less permanent and trained body of

actors. was tragedy, the sublime tragedy of the powers of good and aid dicine. But which remain, and which are not powers of good and aid dicine. But which remain, and which are not would seem, threatened with destruction addition to the Boswell and the noble patrons; when in favor they had audience; to keep them on the spot so Jones connections there are other reasons that the moral lesson might be received which make it desirable that this house ruffled with the best in the company of there must be the element of comic re-their lord's retainers. When out of lief. Judas in the mysteries was a Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Recomedy part; the devil was used to ex- nolds, must have served there from cite the rustic laugh. It was in France to 1745.

remedies, says the doctor; don't try to stream of that life. In Alsatia they gan his dramatic career. In his earlier taking it from the widow of Worlidge, the may have been, the records of their efforts he wrote for the stage at lives show that often they were indeed found it, he ventured on no reform; it reduced to a crust; but it was never a is probable that at the beginning he other famous people are also linked with the record of a result of the found it, he ventured on no reform; it dan, James Hoole, Kitty Clive and many other famous people are also linked with the found it. mysterious fashion and malmsey, and form in the art, and certainly did not deal of guesswork conalways the tapster's cry, "Anon, sir. The suspect that he was to play moralist may condemn, but such life uous a part in accomplishing such a suited stout men—their art reflects it. reform. In this early essay upon the reform. AUTHOR FORMERLY The suspect that he was to play so conspic- of these.-Across the Channel there was an boards he wrote tragedy as he found it, equal need of a new art of the stage. a broad smear of comedy running The need was to a certain extent awkwardly across it. To this period elong his tragic comedies of "Aretaphile." "Clitophon," "Argenis et Poarque," "Lisandre et Caliste,"

Following these came a group of five tragi-comedies of the ripening of his ert; they represent his growing mastery of several themes. "Alcimedon" and third of Shakespeare and not "Clarigene" are romantic tragi-comedies constructed under classical influence; 'Cleomedon" is a heroic tragic-comedy difference in the social condition. It is of his earlier type; "Amarillis" is a pas- way in which John Helston toral; the "Vendanges de Suresne" may better be classed as comedy. Of this group of five plays Prof. Lancaster group of five plays Prof. Lancaster a disputed point between Lady Margaret says: "These plays represent Du Ryer's Sackville and the English Review, since chief effort at painting manners and de-his sudden recognition last Marc veloping comic situations; the stress is done other manual tasks besides ald on analysis of sentiment rather cutting and than variety of incident, but the plot is long list there might be mentioned electrician, engineering, sword making an group holds a middle position between the tragi-comedies of his youth and the tragedles he was soon to write."

work in a motor car factory; he was discharged from the latter for smashing lever or something. Then being fond a betting he followed the horses as a bus

tragedies he was soon to write." While the dramatist in the later years ness and wrote for racing papers. Fina of his life when poverty was biting hard he showed some verses he had written reverted to a modified tragi-comedy, the pitiful sacrifice of art to destitution, his greatest service lay in the group of pure tragedies which did so much to estab-honor and arrived so late that, as the reish the classic norm for the French port has it, there was nothing left stage. But before advancing to the consideration of the tragedies we may well can poet.

"The plays discussed in this chapter difficult to reconcile the author's are "Berenice," published before "Sce-uole," and the last three plays that Du to the tale of his untutored past. are "Berenice," published before "Sce-Ryer wrote, "Nitocris," "Dynamis" and "Anaxandre," The four are called tragicomedies because they are written on a less elevated plane than the tragedies, some respects the pioneer of those great principles of dramatic art for which the credit is most commonly given to them. It is for this reason that students of the literature of the stage will welcome the danger of it. At the same time that the literature of the stage will welcome the danger of it. At the same time that the literature of the stage will welcome the danger of it. At the same time they have fictitious plots without persons of the literature of the stage will welcome danger of it. At the same time they two dangerous pastimes, motoring the interactive of the stage will welcome the extremely important monograph show the influence of tragedy in the ob-politics. He writes as follows Pierre du Ryer, Dramatist, by Henry servation of rules of unity and pro-American friend: N LANCASTER, professor of the priety and in the subordination of the languages in Amherst (the plot to the study of character. They ing my motor on the way back from Object 1. CARRINGTON LANCASTER, professor of the priety and in the subordination of the thus combine characteristics of the Du Ryer was frequently sunk in the author's early tragi-comedies with those depths of poverty, year upon year he of his tragedles to make a type that I realized that I was going much f was in dire straits; it was so well under- might be called classical tragi-comedy, stood that his friend Menage could write a hybrid form which sacrifices the vaof him "fami magis quam fame in- riety of one model without gaining the and the whole thing rolled over side."

Yet as we open the scanty strength and elevation of the road, quite in t

Now we come to the central theme of Luckily the car did not turn right brilliant yet now almost wholly forgotten, master of the tragic stage we find
in the bitter lack of cakes an equal lack
of that ale which never failed Mariow
and Jonson, or even Skakespeare's self
if the Baconians will grant him the if the Baconians will grant him the period marked by Cornellie. Racine, youd the broken screen, and in three-quaphysical capacity for a yard or so of ale. In his poverty were no Alsatian delights, no rollicking nights carefree type positive statement, yet those who from the court apparitor. We have the from the court apparitor. We have the property of the transparence of the physical capacity for a yard or so of ale. Mollere and Du Ryer. Prof. Lancaster ters of an hour Mr. Granger to the criticism of the late an overeducated aloofness. He quite an overeducated aloofness of the transless of the country will grow brighter destiny grasping for territorial dominion record of the arduous labor of the transless of the country will grow brighter destiny grasping for territorial dominion become convinced that the author feels that of the troubles of his Chief having been succeeded by "belief in a high spiritual destiny," equally cocky, causly grudging, that the Bostonian academe (this is not the professor's lanrecord of the arduous labor of the trans-lator of the classics for ambitious book-that Du Ryer should rank as the master

whether Du Ryer was paid at this par- them he gained most of his dramatic ticular rate there is abundance of evi- reputation and helped establish the forof literary work those were the crece' showed before 'Horace' that Roman history could furnish themes suit-Du Ryer is almost forgotten in able to such plays, 'Saul' and 'Esther' France, scarcely known outside to students of the drama. Larousse grants classic authors. Years before Racine's 'Berenice,' 'Alcionée' demonstrated that of his plays, and is so unsympathetic five acts could be sustained without exas to lead to the opinion that despite ternal events purely by the representaprobably never read any of this dram- monly held to be the author's chef d'œuvre, was one of the few plays written in the first half of the teenth century that were acted in the eighteenth. 'Themistocle,' published more often than most of Du Ryer's plays, has some interest as an example of the political tragedy in the Cornelian

Då Ryer is royalist, as suited his time as suited his position carry in life as one of the junior secretaries of his king and later in the same confidential position with Vendôme. But for all his bequality. In his poverty the poet earned lief in the right divine he had a philosophical prevision; long in advance of with a woman of no position at all, with social movement he wa, a believer in nothing to commend her but the one constitutional monarchy. His whole attitude toward life is that of modern citizenship, as far from the allurement of less sting of poverty below. In his rare introduction of the bourgeols class he shows a sympathy far ahead of his age and endows the class with homely virtues which fill them with pride. Upon this point Prof. Lancaster observes:

"Du Ryer endows his 'personnages sympathiques' with the orthodox virtues of patriotism, loyalty, justice, domestic fidelity. The cosmopolite and the scepand the traitor. At the same time he seldom forgets that he is an artist rather than a moralist, and does not often take a pious and melodramatic delight in the punishment of his villains.

Those who treasure the memory of the delightful cadences of Du Ryer's rhythm will rejoice that he has been brought world in such a sympathetic treatment. It is to the honor of American literary scholarship that so valuable a work is to be set to the credit of one of our less pretentious colleges. As to the position of Du Ryer in the literature of the stage we can reach no other determination than that which is contained in the register of the French Academy for its sitting of November 21, 1646: "Monsleur Faret estant mort, on proposa d'un costé le mesme Monsieur Corneille. de l'autre Monsieur du Ryer, et ce dernier fut preferé."

ABOUT TO BE RAZED

London is in danger of losing one of very few examples she has left of domestic architecture of Inigo Jones. or at any rate of his school. numbered 55 and 56 in Great Queen stree*.

The acase is made particularly inter

esting by the fact that according to the London County Council tablet let into the wall James Boswell, the biographer of ctors.

The ancient drama of the Middle Ages
The The street in its day was considered ery grand. It must have been very Crucifixion, the human tragedy of man very grand. It must have been very saving his soul by summoning the beautiful too to judge by these fragments which remain, and which are now, it

-From the Pall Mall Gazett

WAS A MECHANIC

was a mechanic and there was much of any kind of machinery I wa sandth of an inch to working at lotive building. But I was an uneducated man until I took myself in hand and educated myself in the last three years Browning and not very much els poetry. But biology I am keep ou of "Aphrodite and Other Poet

Heiston, whose discovery seems to be locomotive building. Lady Margaret Sackville. Now he poet, a remarkable poet, and has be-duly lionized by London society. He recold chicken and Ezra Pound, the Am

comment on the later plays.

Reading "Approunce and time and finding as you will many a line exquisite workmanship, it may well provided the author's control of the contro

DANGEROUS PASTIMES

"I nearly ended my literary and I was driving along a Highland glen than I thought. Next moment skidded right across the road, a time hurt, with my luggage